



Fig. 1. Wide band-width sonogram of a call of *Cuculus insulindae* from Mount Kinabalu, Sabah.

A section of the Kinabalu tape was sonographed in wide-band mode (300 cps), and the sonogram of one sample call is drawn in Figure 1. It is substantially like that of *lepidus*, and utterly different from any authenticated call of *poliocephalus* (Wells & Becking 1975). The interval between the main energy pulses of notes one and two is 190 ms (200-230 ms in *lepidus*), the duration of the individual second and third notes is 170-200 ms (140-160 ms in *lepidus*), and their main energy is concentrated at 500 Hz (510-540 Hz in *lepidus*). A steady rate of 27-28 calls per minute compares with 21-23 by *lepidus* in Java and 24-28 by *C.s. saturatus* in Nepal. It differs from *lepidus* only in that note one is pitched even with the rest of the phrase, as in *C.s. horsfieldi* (Wells & Becking 1975, plate 22), and the interval between notes two and three is briefer, deviations slight enough to be treated as dialectic only.

Vocalisations therefore support the morphological evidence for identifying *insulindae* as a further subspecies of *Cuculus saturatus*.

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Behavioural and distributional notes on some unusual birds of a lower montane cloud forest in Peru

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From 30 August to 15 September 1977 we camped at 1100m in lower montane forest along the recently constructed Bagua-Pomacochas-Rioja highway, near "Afluente," about 80 road km northwest of Rioja, Dpto. San Martín. Parker & Parker (1980) give a description of this locality and information on the rarest species found by us there, *Xenerpestes singularis*.

Our field work was carried out in c. 4 km² of tall, mossy forest and in second growth around the edge of a 6 hectare man-made clearing, between 1000 and 1300m. 168 bird species (including 4 new to Peru) were found in this small area, many of them poorly known and rare in collections. Of this total, at least 30 species were not found outside the elevational limits given above and thus are particularly susceptible to the rapid destruction of forest taking place along the lower slopes of the Andes from Venezuela to Bolivia. The greatest dangers to this habitat come from tea cultivation and slash-and-burn agriculture.

In this paper we briefly comment on some of the species restricted to this narrow "Upper Tropical Zone," and give previously unpublished specimen data (Table 1) and additional localities, together with a complete list of the bird species and their relative abundance noted at Afluentes (Appendix). Another LSUMZ (Louisiana State Museum of Zoology) group worked at higher elevations on the same mountain; some of their results have been published (O'Neill & Graves 1977), and others are referred to in this paper. Terminology for descriptions of foraging behaviours follows Fitzpatrick (1980).

PHLOGOPHILUS HEMILEUCURUS Ecuadorean Piedtail. Previously thought to be endemic to Ecuador, this hummingbird was observed daily in small numbers in recent second-growth along forest edge and in open forest undergrowth at 1100m. These birds were seen hanging on small red, tubular flowers. Their small size and striking tail pattern are good field marks. 8 specimens were netted (see Table 1). In addition to these specimens, J. P. O'Neill netted another individual on 22 July 1978 near the crest of a ridge ("2600 ft") at the headwaters of the Río Cenepa, Dpto. Amazonas. These records are the first for Peru, and they represent a southerly range extension of about 350 km.

UROCHROA BOUGERI White-tailed Hillstar. This was a rare bird in the Afluentes area. A single specimen (Table 1), *U.b. leucura*, was netted in forest undergrowth on a steep slope at 1100m. The species was seen only 3 times during our stay, including an observation of an individual flycatching in open, well-shaded spaces 2-4m above ground in tall river-edge forest. *U. bougeri* was previously known primarily from the Western Andes of Colombia and the Eastern Andes of Ecuador (Meyer de Schauensee 1966); these are the first records for Peru.

PICUMNUS STEINDACHNERI Speckle-chested Piculet. This species was observed almost daily with large mixed-species flocks of ovenbirds, woodcreepers, flycatchers and tanagers that moved through forest canopy and tall second-growth. The piculets foraged primarily near the ends of slender branches and vines, on which their vigorous tapping produced a distinctive rattling sound. On several days a pair of adults with 2 juveniles was noted in a flock, the juveniles noisily begging for food. The only vocalisation given by adults was a high-pitched trill lasting several seconds. Five specimens were netted (Table 1). *P. steindachneri* is endemic to northern Peru, and is known only from the Departments of Amazonas and San Martín (Meyer de Schauensee 1966).

HERPSILOCHMUS AXILLARIS Yellow-margined Antwren. These antbirds were observed in groups of 2-6, always in association with mixed-species flocks.

They preferred dense foliage and vine tangles at mid-heights in the forest edge, where they gleaned leaves and twigs, occasionally hover-gleaning from the leaves. Nasal "aw" call notes are like those of its more widespread congener *H. rufimarginatus*. Its song is a soft *Thamnophilus doliatus*-like roll. One specimen was collected from a forest flock (Table 1). The species is known only from a few Andean localities from Colombia to southern Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966).

MYIOPHOBUS PHOENICOMITRA Orange-crested Flycatcher. We found this flycatcher to be fairly common. They were netted in open spaces in the upper undergrowth and at mid-heights, 2-5 m above ground, being seen in pairs and (family?) groups of 3-4 birds. Six specimens were netted (Table 1), all agreeing with the description of the nominate race in Cory & Hellmayr (1927). This is the first record of *M. phoenicomitra* in Peru.

MYIOPHOBUS RORAIMAE Roraiman Flycatcher. These flycatchers were observed only once, when 3 were seen together in shrubbery at the edge of very dense, stunted forest on sandy soil at 1070 m. Three specimens were netted in similar habitat nearby and also in tall forest undergrowth (Table 1). A specimen of *M. roraimae* was also collected by J. P. O'Neill on 13 July 1970 at Huanhuachayo (1660 m), Dpto. Ayacucho and another individual was taken by T. S. Schulenberg on 19 August 1977 just east of Abra Divisoria (1400 m), Dpto. Huánuco (both in Table 1). These observations and specimens substantially augment the Peruvian distribution (Sandia, Dpto. Puno) given by Traylor (1979). In addition, Terborgh & Weske (1975) give the elevational ranges for the species as 1320-1520 m in the Sira Mountains, Dpto. Huánuco, and 1210-1520 m in the Vilcabamba Mountains, Dpto. Cuzco. *M. roraimae* apparently occurs throughout Peru, and probably Ecuador, in a very narrow elevational zone of lower montane cloud forest.

MYIOPHOBUS CRYPTOXANTHUS Olive-chested Flycatcher. One was netted in low second-growth along a river at 1100 m. The species known from only a few scattered localities in Ecuador and northern Peru (Traylor 1979) and its true relationship to widespread *M. fasciatus* remains to be determined. The 2 species prefer similar forest edge habitats, but whether or not they are ever syntopic (*cryptoxanthus* occurs at slightly higher elevations than *fasciatus*) is not known. Furthermore, both species share at least one type of vocalisation, a rather soft, rapidly delivered "weh-weh-weh-eh-eh-eh." Morphologically, the 2 species differ in only minor ways, and in fact, *M. cryptoxanthus* was considered a race of *M. fasciatus* by Cory & Hellmayr (1927).

RHYNCHOCYCLUS FULVIPECTUS Fulvous-breasted Flatbill. A pair was observed several times at mid-heights in tall, mossy, river-edge forest at 1100 m, occasionally following mixed-species flocks, but usually noted apart from other birds. They often remained on one perch for periods of up to 1 minute, and sallied outwards and upwards to glean insects from foliage and twigs. On 31st August 1977 a closed, pendant nest containing 2 white, cinnamon-flecked eggs was found about 3 m above a dry stream-bed. The structure measured approximately 8 x 3 cm and was made of slender twigs, grasses, mosses and a few leaves; its entrance was near the bottom at one side. The incubating female was collected (Table 1). Within its extensive latitudinal range of Colombia to Bolivia (Meyer de Schauensee 1966), *R. fulvipectus* apparently has a narrow elevational range along the lower slopes of the Andes.

POECILOTRICCUS CAPITALE Black-and-white Tody-Flycatcher. This rare species was recorded twice; a male was seen and a female was netted (Table 1). Both individuals were in tall shrubs and small trees at forest edge not far from a stream at 1100 m. The male was making short upward sallies to foliage 1-2 m above ground. The LSUMZ has two other unpublished specimens of *P. capitale*, a male netted by T.A.P. on 15 December 1974 in second-growth 20 km SW of Chiriaco (520 m), Dpto. Amazonas, and another male collected on 5 August 1977 by Juan Yampits at Shaim on the upper Río Comaina, Dpto. Amazonas (Table 1). This poorly known species has been found from southeastern Colombia to northern Peru, where formerly it was reported only from the Departments of Loreto and San Martin (Traylor 1979).

MECOCERCULUS CALOPTERUS Rufous-winged Tyrannulet. Several of these warbler-like flycatchers were observed with mixed-species flocks in small-leaved canopies of tall trees from 1220 to 1370 m. Their foraging movements were varied and included perch-gleans, short upward sallies and hover-gleans of foliage. Its small geographic range is given by Traylor (1979) as southern and central Ecuador to northern Peru in Dpto. San Martin. LSUMZ personnel (T. Parker, M. Robbins) have additional sight records from farther south, along the Tayabamba-Ongon trail, in extreme eastern Dpto. La Libertad.

TANGARA CHRYSOTIS Golden-eared Tanager. Of 10 species of *Tangara* found in the Afluente area, this one had the narrowest elevational distribution and was one of the least common. 1-2 were observed with most large flocks of tanagers and honeycreepers from 1070 to 1220 m; the species was not seen higher or lower. Individuals of *T. chrysotis* hopped along mostly bare branches, peering down from side to side and pausing to probe clumps of epiphytic mosses. They also occasionally gleaned leaves and were seen to feed on small melastome fruits as well. Only one specimen was obtained (Table 1). *T. chrysotis* ranges from Colombia to Bolivia, but it is scarce in collections and uncommon to rare in its cloud forest habitat.

CALOCHAETES COCCINEUS Vermilion Tanager. An uncommon to rare bird in this locality (but fairly common in the Cordillera Azul of Dpto. Huánuco), this species was seen irregularly from 1140 to 1370 m. One to several individuals were noted with mixed-species flocks of tanagers on only 3 occasions. The species may be more common at slightly higher elevations in this region. *Calochaetes* foraged in a manner similar to *Tangara chrysotis*. On 31 August 1976 J. P. O'Neill obtained 2 *C. coccineus* from forest canopy just above Afluente ("15 road km below Abra Patricia, 5500 ft"). Two additional specimens were obtained by O'Neill on 8 and 11 May 1971, respectively, at Huahuachayo (1660 m), Dpto. Ayacucho, and 2 more were collected by J. W. Eley and T. S. Schulenberg on 8 and 11 August 1977, respectively, in tall cloud forest just east of Abra Divisoria (1370 m), in the Cordillera Azul, Dpto. Huánuco (see Table 1 for data on all of the above specimens). *C. coccineus* was previously known from only 2 localities in Peru (Storer 1970), and a few others in Colombia and Ecuador. Terborgh & Weske (1975) give its elevational limits as 1130 - 1570 m in the Sira Mts., Dpto Huánuco and 1480 - 1950 m in the Vilcabamba Mts., Dpto. Cuzco.

CHLOROSPINGUS FLAVIGULARIS Yellow-throated Bush-Taner. This was a common tanager from 900 to 1160 m, where it formed the nucleus of mixed-

Table 1. Data on some unusual birds collected in lower montane cloud forest in Peru

LSUMZ no.	Skull	Sex	Ovary (mm)	Ova (mm)	Testes (mm)	Weight (g)	Iris	Bill	Tarsi	Coll.
44437	—	♀	6x4	several > 2x2	2.6	Brown	Black	Flesh-pink	P&P	
44438	—	♀	4x4	several > 2x2	2.8					
44439	—	♂	—	—	2x1	2.2				
44439 (alcoholic)	—	♂	—	—	—	2.7				
51598 (alcoholic)	—	—	—	—	—	3.0				
51534	—	♂	—	—	3x2	2.5				
616349 (skeleton)	—	♂	—	—	2x1	2.5				
616349 (skeleton)	—	♂	—	not enl.	—	2.3				
616692 (skeleton)	—	♂	—	—	3x2	3.0				
71797	—	—	—	—	—	—				
44511	—	—	—	—	—	—			P&P	
44511	ossified	♂	—	—	—	—				
44571	unossified	♂	—	—	—	—			P&P	
44572	unossified	♂	—	small	—	—				
44573	ossified	♂	—	—	not enl.	—				
44574	ossified	♂	—	—	—	—				
44575	ossified	♂	—	—	—	—				
44811	ossified	♀	6x4	not. enl.	—	—				
44811	90% ossified	♀	7x5	not. enl.	—	—				
51129	90% ossified	♀	—	—	4x2	9.0	Brown	Max. black	P&P	
51130	90% ossified	♀	—	—	5x3	10.7	Mand. pale orange	Mand. pale orange		
61672	90% ossified	♀	—	—	c. 3x2	11.5				
6373	90% ossified	♀	—	—	1x1	11.5				
51137	unossified	♀	—	—	—	10.4				
515982 (alcoholic)	—	—	—	—	—	10.0				
515135	ossified	♂	—	—	—	—			P&P	
515136	ossified	♂	—	—	—	—				
515138	30% ossified	♂	—	—	—	—				
616922	ossified	♂	—	—	—	—				
51134	ossified	♂	—	—	—	—				
515135	ossified	♂	—	—	—	—			JPO	
515136	ossified	♂	—	—	—	—			TSS	
515138	30% ossified	♂	—	—	—	—				
616922	ossified	♂	—	—	—	—				
51134	ossified	♂	—	—	—	—				

species flocks in dense second-growth at the forest edge 1-10 m above ground. It was also occasionally seen in the canopy, especially in fruiting trees. The song is a loud, musical "wheat-chew-wheat-wheat-wheat-chew" or a shorter "chip-weet-weet-weet", and members of flocks utter a variety of "chip" and "seet" notes. We collected 7 specimens, most of which were in breeding condition or had recently bred (Table 1). Like *Tangara chrysotis*, this bush-tanager is an "indicator species" for the ill-defined "Upper Tropical Zone" of humid, mossy forest on the lower slopes of the Andes. Above 1220 m, *C. flavigularis* is replaced in the Department of San Martín by its very similar-looking congener *C. parvirostris*, which is equally common where it occurs. *C. flavigularis* is found from Panama south at least to central Peru (Storer 1970).

CHLOROSPINGUS CANIGULARIS Ash-throated Bush-Tanager. Like the last species, this bush-tanager was also common, but was noted mainly from mid-heights to the canopy of mature forest. Up to 10 individuals were often observed with flocks of other tanagers, searching mosses on slender branches, gleaning leaves and feeding on small fruits. The song differs from that of its similar congener *C. ophthalmicus* in being less musical and more rapidly uttered (see O'Neill & Parker 1981); a typical song phrase of *canigularis* consists of an accelerating series of chips having a distinctly raspy quality. Three specimens were obtained at Afluente and there are 3 additional examples in the LSUMZ collected by J. P. O'Neill and J. Hebrard in August 1967 in the Cordillera Azul (1600 m), Dpto. Huánuco (Table 1). *C. canigularis* was known in Peru only from north of the Marañón River in Dpto. Cajamarca (Storer 1970). The above specimens extend the known distribution of this tanager southward along the base of the Andes about 500 km.

APPENDIX

List of bird species and their relative abundance at Afluente, Peru.

This is one of only 3 locality lists to be published for the Andean cloud forest zone extending from Venezuela to Bolivia

C = recorded daily in moderate to large numbers, generally more than 10 individuals; U = recorded daily or every other day in small numbers, generally far less than 10 individuals; R = recorded once per 3 days or less; L = one record, or one individual noted less than 3 times.

Crypturellus obsoletus, R; *Elanoides forficatus*, L; *Accipiter striatus*, L; *Buteo magnirostris*, U; *Buteo albogularis*, L; *Leucophaeus albicollis*, L; *Morphnus guianensis*, L; *Micrastur ruficollis*, R; *Pipile pipile*, R; *Aburria aburri*, U; *Odontophorus* sp., L; *Tringa solitaria*, U; *Actitis macularia*, U; *Columba plumbea*, U; *Aratinga leucophthalmus*, R; *Pionus sordidus*, C; *Amazona mercenaria*, U; *Piaya cayana*, R; *Pulsatrix melanota*, R; *Streptoprocne zonaris*, U; *Cypseloides niger*, C; *Chaetura cinereiventris*, C; *Doryfera johannae*, R; *D. ludoviciae*, C; *Phaethornis guy*, C; *Phaethornis* sp., R; *Eutoxeres aquila*, U; *Klais guimeti*, U; *Popelairia popelairii*, R; *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*, R; *Thalurania furcata*, U; *Adelomyia melanogenys*, C; *Phlogophilus hemileucurus*, U; *Heliodoxa leadbeateri*, C; *Ocreatus underwoodii*, U; *Aglaeocercus kingi*, U; *Schistes geoffroyi*, R; *Heliothryx aurita*, L; *Pharomachrus antisianus*, U; *Trogon personatus*, U; *Chloroceryle americana*, L; *Micromonacha lanceolata*, L; *Aulacorhynchus derbianus*, L; *Ramphastos ambiguus*, C; *Picumnus steindachneri*, C; *Piculus rubiginosus*, C; *Veniliornis fumigatus*, C; *Phloeocetes haematogaster*, R; *Dendrocimela fuliginosa*, L; *Sittasomus griseicapillus*, C; *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*, L; *Xiphorhynchus triangularis*, C; *Craniolæuca curtata*, U; *Xenerpestes singularis*, U; *Premnoplex brunnescens*, C; *Syndactyla subalaris*, L; *Anabacerthia striaticollis*, C; *Philydor rufus*, U; *Automolus rubiginosus*, R; *Thripadectes melanorhynchus*, U; *Xenops rutilans*, C; *Thamnophilus palliatus*, U; *Thamnistes anabatinus*, U; *Dysithamnus mentalis*, C; *Myrmotherula schisticolor*, C; *Herpsilochmus axillaris*, U; *Cercomacra nigrescens*, U; *Hylophylax naevia*, L; *Formicarius (rufippectus)*, L; *Grallaria (guatimalensis)*, L; *Grallaria flavigularis*, R; *Conopophaga castaneiceps*, L; *Scytalopus femoralis*, U; *Laniisoma elegans*, U; *Pipreola (frontalis)*, L; *Ampelioidea tschudii*, L; *Pachyramphus versicolor*, C; *Tityra semifasciata*, U; *Pyroderus scutatus*, L; *Cephalopterus ornatus*, U; *Rupicola peruviana*,

C; *Masius chrysopterus*, C; *Chloropipo unicolor*, U; *Piprites chloris*, R; *Schiffornis turdinus*, U; *Sayornis nigricans*, U; *Colonia colonus*, R; *Tyrannus melancholicus*, C; *Legatus leucophaius*, U; *Conopias cinchoneti*, U; *Myiozetetes similis*, L; *Rhytipterna simplex*, R; *Myiarchus cephalotes*, L; *Myiarchus tuberculifer*, R; *Contopus fumigatus*, C; *Myiobius villosus*, U; *Myiotriccus ornatus*, C; *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*, C; *Myiophobus phoenicomitra*, U; *Myiophobus cryptanthus*, L; *M. roraimae*, R; *Platyrinchus mystaceus*, C; *Tolmomyia sulphurea*, U; *Rhynchoeculus fulvipectus*, R; *Todirostrum cinereum*, U; *P. capitale*, R; *Lophotriccus pileatus*, C; *Pseudotriccus (pelzelni)*, L; *Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus*, C; *Serpophaga cinerea*, C; *Mecocerculus calopterus*, U; *Tyranniscus viridisflavus*, C; *Leptopogon superciliaris*, C; *Mionectes olivaceus*, C; *M. striaticollis*, U; *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*, C; *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*, U; *Cyanocorax yncas*, U; *Odontorchilus branickii*, U; *Troglodytes aedon*, C; *Henicorhina leucophrys*, C; *Cyphorhinus thoracicus*, U; *Cathartes dryas*, C; *Platycichla leucops*, C; *Turdus albicollis*, R; *Smaragdolanius leucotis*, C; *Vireo gilvus*, U; *Hylophylax olivaceus*, R; *Psarocolius* sp., L; *Parula pitiayumi*, C; *Myioborus miniatus*, C; *Basileuterus tristriatus*, C; *B. rivularis*, U; *Coereba flaveola*, C; *Diglossa glauca*, C; *Iridophanes pulcherrima*, L; *Dacnis cayana*, C; *D. lineata*, C; *Chlorophonia cyanea*, C; *Epiphonia xanthogaster*, C; *E. mesochrysa*, R; *Chlorochrysa calliparaea*, C; *Tangara chilensis*, C; *T. sebankei*, C; *T. punctatus*, C; *T. arthus*, C; *T. xanthocephala*, C; *T. chrysotis*, U; *T. parzudakii*, R; *T. cyanotis*, U; *T. cyanotis*, C; *T. gyrola*, U; *Tbraupis episcopus*, U; *T. palmarum*, C; *T. cyanopephala*, R; *Ramphocelus nigrogularis*, L; *Calocitta coccineus*, U; *Piranga leucoptera*, C; *Lanius fulvus*, U; *Creurgops verticalis*, U; *Chlorospingus flavigularis*, C; *C. canigularis*, C; *Saltator maximus*, R; *Pitylus grossus*, L; *Sporophila castaneiventris*, R; *Atlapetes brunnineucha*, U; *Myospiza aurifrons*, U; *Carduelis olivacea*, U.

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The case for the retention of *Anaplectes* as a separate genus.

by J. H. Elgood

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The genus *Malimbus* is sufficiently distinctive to have attracted the attention of several ornithologists. Moreau (1958) stated 'the case for retaining